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LORAY, NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Prizes and New York Associated Prizes is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the grees of the whole country.

The Great Disaster.

The Hon. FRANKLIN MACVEAGE, the Democratic nominee for Senator in Congress from Illinois, addressed the Democrats of the Illinois Legislature the other night. This is what he had to say about the great mlamity or punishment of the Democracy :

"It is said that in the last election the Democrat were defeated. This seems to me to be misleading At this distance, and with time to think over wha ed. I am inclined to think it was a cloudburst ertainly had the same unexpectedness as a cloud-est; the same sudden overwhelming flood, the same op wreckage, and the same unscientific incons and, I therefore permit myself to believe

There was no inconsequence about the defeat. It was the natural and inevitable result of lying and folly. Never did a party me into power with higher hopes and seemingly with more promise of power than the Democracy in 1892, and never were power and hopes thrown more recklessly and idiotically away. There was no cloudburst about the matter. The American people, and, in particular, the Democratic party, found out that it had been buncoed; and it turned upon the steerers.

And yet Mr. MACVEAGH is right in saying that the Democrats were not defeated. It was the Populists, the Democrats playing Populists, that were defeated.

The lesson of the defeat seems to have been wasted. The friends of the income tax are still squeaking and gibbering. Either they will not understand the facts, or they sannot. Do they look for a still severer punshment? Have they not won a sufficiently morable and complete disaster?

The Right Men at the Front.

WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER of Kansas has taken the lead in the Senate in behalf of the Income tax. He is the only Senator who is aggressive in support of that measure. The come tax may have other friends among the representatives of the several States in the Senate, but their attitude is passive. Mr. PEFFER is the leader in the present fight.

Senator PEFFER's position is proper, logical, and entirely respectable. The Income tax is a Populist measure, and he is the most conspicuous Populist in the Federal Legislature. He stands for the platform and principles of the only political organization that has demanded the enactment of an income tax. He represents the 1,042, 631 votes for the Income tax in the Presidential election of 1892, out of the total of 18,077,657 votes then cast.

On the other hand, the leader against the Populist Income tax is Senator HILL, who speaks both for sound Democracy and for solid Republicanism in his consistent and persistent efforts to defeat this scheme of socialistic confiscation.

That Senator Hill has secured a new and perhaps a valuable ally for Democracy as against Populism, is indicated by a most ineresting passage in his speech on Friday. The Senator pointed out the probability of a repeal of the Income tax sections of the Tariff act by the Congress which will come into existence six weeks hence. "I suggest the query." he said. " whether the situation now may not be somewhat different from an ordinary appropriation to carry out an existing law. The next Congress may repeal is and I do not suppose the President will interpose his veto. The President," continned Senator Hill, "in his famous Wilson letter, told the country how he deprecated the enactment of the Income tax, and I speak simply of probabilities. It is not probable, with that declaration before the country, that he would disapprove a repeal of the Income tax, if the new Congress shall

see At to repeal it." These are measured words, and they de rive additional significance from the recent readjustment of personal relations between the President and the senior Senator from New York. If the result of Mr. HILL's labors with Mr. CLEVELAND has been to stiffen the wavering Democracy of the President, and to convince him of the folly and wickedness of an alliance with Mr. PEFFER and his party, then the Senator's visit to the White House was indeed not in vain.

Street Cleaning.

A grotesque misconception of the powers and responsibilities of the officer known as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning seems to exist in some quarters without prospect of correction. It appears to be generally supposed that he is a sort of general guardian of the health, homes, buildings, and property of the city; and Col. WARING, who to-morrow is to begin his labors at the head of this department, has been gaining much preliminary praise as a sanitary engineer and expert on drainage, it being remarked as strange that for the first time in the history of New York "a man familiar with chemistry and the rules of sanitary drainage" will be at the head of this department after Tuesday. In point of fact, a sanitary engineer would be per se about as appropriate a head for the Street Cleaning Department, as now constituted, as a patent lawyer for Coroner or a sailor for an analytical chemist in a laboratory.

The duties of the Commissioner of Stree

Cleaning, as defined by law, are plain and simple. He has about 1,280 sweepers, who receive from the city \$720 per man per year. Their labor consists of sweeping from the public highways the accumulating refuse-not from the sidewalks, which are under private control. New York city has 557 miles of lighted streets, and if each of these men, broom in hand, worked diligently, he could cover in a day one-half a mile of street surface. Twenty blocks, running from north to south, in New York city make a mile, and the duty devolving on each aweeper, if evenly apportioned, is to cover about ten city blocks in a day. As by a reasonable calculation an ordinary sweeper in normal health cannot sweep thoroughly more than a block in an hour, and as eight hours is by law the limit of a day's work, it ought to be apparent that the whole cleaning force, laboring with the assiduity of the davil the task of sweeping every street daily;

day. The Legislature fixes the rate of payment, not the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Sweepings to be removed require the additional expense of carts, horses, and drivers, and of sweeping machines, worked at night, too. The feed and care of horses, the pay of drivers, and the wages of the hostlers, with the various other necessary expenses for harness, horseshoeing, and brooms, bring the total appropriation for sweeping" to \$1,123,000 in 1895.

Outside of the small circle of Good Gov ernment clubs, it is not generally supposed by adults of intelligence that sweeping the streets is the only work of the Street Cleaning, not Street Sweeping, Department. Here comes in the item of carting away the refuse put in receptacles on the sidewalks. There are 625 drivers of street cleaning wagons, receiving, as provided by law, \$720 a year each. The feeding, shoeing, and care of the 690 horses, added to the pay of the drivers, bring up this item of expense to \$688,000. The law declares that when the sweeping and carting has been done, the refuse so gathered is to be placed in scows; and these, under contract, are towed down the bay and their burden discharged in the water. This process involves an expenditure this year of about \$400,000. Naturally enough, there are other expenses, such as for clerk hire, the pay of the superintendents and inspectors, rentals, supplies, gas, and the wages of scowmen. There is also an appropriation of \$40,000 for disposing of snow and ice in winter. Collectively, the expenses of this department for 1895, as provided for by appropriations, will be \$2,396,000. This would be less than the expense of a year ago but for the salary increases provided by the last Republican Legislature, which was very liberal with the money of the taxpayers of New York in fixing the compensation of city employees.

Col. WARING, as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, will have nothing whatever to do with the scientific questions or with sanitary engineering in this town. The health of the community is protected by the Board of Health. The drainage or sewerage tem of the city is wholly independent of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. It is a bureau of the Department of Public Works. Col. WARING will have no more to do with this department than be has with the troops on Governor's Island or the sailors in Sailors' Snug Harbor.

An ideal Street Cleaning Commissioner would be a man who could get as much work done for the city for \$10 as private individuals can get for \$15. A practical Street Cleaning Commissioner would be a man who knew enough to compel sweepers and cartmen to perform their work thoroughly under an insufficient appropriation. That's all he can do; no more, no less. A man need not be a sanitary engineer, with a diploma, to drive a cart or push a broom. The same of his superior officer.

To keep thoroughly clean the streets of New York city might require an expenditure of \$10,000,000 for an entirely new system of underground subways. The city of Paris, which is frequently referred to as a sample of what might be done, has 600 miles of streets, only 43 miles more than New York. The original outlay for the Paris system was \$25,000,000. After that amount had been spent here, it is doubtful whether \$3,000,000 a year would clean the streets of New York to universal satisfaction.

Col. WARING will enter upon the discharge of his official duties to-morrow with the profound consciousness that those most favorable to his appointment and most sanguine of his success in solving the "street-cleaning problem," as they call it, don't know much about New York or the difficulties of work under appropriations wholly insufficient.

Is this Another Trick Upon Hawaii?

The Hon, FRANCIS M. HATCH, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in San Francisco on Saturday, on his way gton, Mr. HATCH is an Hawaiian of New England birth and of American sympathies. He is one of the ablest men in the islands and has been a conspicuous figure in the remarkable group surrounding President Dolg. There is no stronger friend of annexation, no more sagacious or more hopeful promoter of the movement that is to bring Hawaii in under our flag.

In a despatch from San Francisco, Mr. HATCH is quoted as saying that the Hawaiians do not want an English cable, and will accept it only as a last resort.

This leads us to turn back to the special message which Mr. CLEVELAND sent to Congress on Wednesday last. In that message Mr. CLEVELAND informed the Senate and the House that the Hawaiian Government desired to lease Necker Island to Great Britain as a cable station, and was anxious to obtain from the Government of the United States the permission needed for such a lease; a clause in our treaty with Hawaii standing in the way of Hawaii's independent action. The impression which Mr. CLEVELAND's statements gave to Congress and to the public generally was that the Hawaiian Government had directly requested our Government to abrogate the treaty provision that stood as an obstacle to the immediate completion of arrangements with England. Mr. CLEVELAND's language

is hardly to be misunderstood. "At the request of the Hawalian Government," he wrote, "this subject is laid before the Congress for its determination upon the question of so modifying the treaty agreement as to permit the proposed lease." "I hope," he said further, "the Congress will see fit to grant the request of the Hawaiian Government, and that our consent to the proposed lease will be promptly accorded." Growing still more enthusiastic and zealous for Hawaii's interests, he concluded his special message by claiming urgency for the "request," saying: "It seems to me that we ought not, by refusing this request, to stand in the way of the advantages to be gained by isolated Hawaii through telegrapic communication with the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that our own communication with that country would thereby be greatly improved without apparent detriment to any legitimate Amer-

ican interest." Mr. CLEVELAND was in very much of a hurry to have Congress grant Hawaii's "request" to be allowed to yield to England a foothold upon one of her islands. It was not known then that Mr. HATCH, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on his way to this country; still less, that so important a representative of Hawaiian opinion would announce upon his arrival that the Hawalians did not want an English cable.

An examination of the published synopsis of the documents accompanying Mr. CLEVE-LAND's special message of Wednesday last reveals a very curious circumstance. beginning to end there is nothing justifying himself in a gale of wind, is inadequate to Mr. CLEVELAND's repeated statement that the Hawailan Government has requested us | ourselves to the minimum absolutely pre- in dispute at the point of the bayonet. If a shot

clean, should be swept two or three times a | to Great Britain of Necker, or some other of the uninhabited Islands. Minister WILLIS reports the presence in Hawaii of English agents who are looking for a landing place for the cable. Next, he reports that the French were contemplating the extension of their New Caledonian cable to Tahiti and Hawaii, and that the French Commissioner, Mr. VEBLAYS, hoped that the United States would not be overhasty in promoting the British project. Next, he reported that definite propositions had been made to Hawaii by the English agents, but that President Dolle's Government had replied that it was estopped by a clause in the reclprocity treaty with the United States. Next he, WILLIS, reported that the Hawaiian Government had asked him to submit to our Government " the consideration of the matter, upon the question of its willing ness to modify the treaty of reciprocity by exempting Necker Island," &c. This is a very different thing from requesting us to modify that treaty, or from expressing any desire that the treaty should be so modified. There is no expression of a desire on the part of Hawaii that she shall be released from the obligations of the treaty. The vague reference of the matter, through WILLIS, to Washington, would be a natural and convenient method of putting off the British applicants. That it is anything more than this, there is nothing in the published cor-

respondence to show. The remainder of the documents submitted consists of correspondence between the British Cable Commissioners and Minister FRANCIS M. HATCH, meaning necessarily nothing on the Hawaiian side more than the ordinary diplomatic fencing where a matter of large importance is involved. Mr. HATCH tells the Englishmen that the consent of the United States will have to be obtained first; that the matter will be submitted at once to the United States; that if the United States approves, no possible objection by the Hawaiian

Legislature is expected; and so forth. That is absolutely all there is, either in WILLIS'S communications or in the correspondence between Minister HATCH and the Englishmen, to warrant President CLEVE-LAND in urging Congress to lose no time in turning over Necker Island to Great Britain. The record shows no eagerness on Hawaii's part for the transaction which Mr. CLEVE-LAND is so zealous in promoting. The record does not even show that Hawaii wants to be released from her obligations to us under the treaty. Great Britain has approached her with a certain proposition. She has referred that proposition to us; and that is all.

And now the Hawaiian Minister of For eign Affairs comes to this country very opportunely, and his first announcement on landing at San Francisco is, as reported, that Hawaii does not want an English cable and will accept it only as a last resort !

If there had been no previous trickery, double dealing, misrepresentation, and un derhand diplomacy on the part of the Administration with respect to Hawalian matters, the astonishing discrepancy between the actual facts and the statements in Mr. CLEVELAND's last special message might be set down as the result of accident or of stupidity in the State Department.

Vassar.

The catalogue of Vassar College for the year 1894-95 bears witness to the growth and efficiency of an institution that aims to give young women an education equivalent to that which in our leading universities secures an A. B. degree. The number of young women now in attendance. including 22 graduate and special students, is 485, and there are 45 instructors, besides 13 non-resident lecturers. It is worth while to mark the conditions of admission and the range and quantity of work prescribed in certain departments during the first two years of the quadrennial course, but we need not dwell on the scope of the elective studies indicated for those who during the junior and senior venrs desire to extend in various directions. A matter of interest. also, is the amount of pecuniary encouragement afforded to poor but intelligent and

diligent young girls. It is not surprising that the study of Greek should be optional at a college for women, seeing that a knowledge of that language is no longer required for the baccalaureate degree at Harvard. The conditions of admission to the freshman class at Vassar are the following: The applicant, who must be at least sixteen years old, is expected, in the first place, to write a short English composition upon a subject taken from one of several specified works; the purpose being to test proficiency in spelling, punctuation, and idioms. She must also be familiar with the outlines of Greek and Roman history, up to the establishment of the Roman Empire, and with the outlines of either American or English history. A candidate will be examined in algebra, including the binomial theorem, and in elementary plane geometry. A knowledge of arithmetic seems to be taken for granted, although at universities men have been known to pass in algebra and geometry, and yet fail in arithmetic. In Latin a thorough acquaintance with the grammar and a certain degree of skill in writing simple Latin prose are demanded; and an applicant, besides having read four books of CASAR's Gallic War, seven orations of CICERO, and six books of the Eneld. must be able to translate ordinary Latin prose at sight. In addition to Latin. a young woman must present one other language, Greek, French or German, and in 1896 and afterward three languages will be required. For the sake of comparison with the old-fashioned curriculum still adhered to in many of our most respected universities, we will assume that a candidate for Vassar chooses to offer Greek. In that case she must be able to read at sight easy Attic prose and easy extracts from HOMER, and to translate simple English into correct Greek. She must also be ready to pass an examination in four books of the Anabasis or Hellenica, and three books of the Iliad or the Odyssey. It is obvious that on paper these requirements are fully up to the standard maintained by most of our colleges for men; if there is a doubt whether the tests of competence are applied with equal rigor, this is due to the fact that students are admitted without examination, providing they bring certificates from schools approved by the faculty, or from schools of graduates of Vassar, one of whose pupils has been admitted unconditionally to the freshman class. At Harvard, as far back as

Assuming that a girl undergraduate of Vassar has offered Greek at her entrance examination, let us see what additional knowledge of that language, of Latin, and of mathematics, is required of her for the attainment of an A. B. degree. We confine while some thoroughfares, to be entirely to modify the treaty so as to permit the lease scribed, and leave out of view the elective had

thirty years ago, an examination was im-

posed on every applicant, although the ap-

plicant might have stood at the head of his

class at Exeter Academy or the Boston

Latin School.

studies belonging to the latter half of the course. At present a student must read two orations of Cicero and his treatises De Senectute and De Amicitia, two books of LIVY, and certain satires and epistles of Horace, and must continue to practise Latin prose composition. In Greek the minimum amount of work required comprehends, besides persistent practice in writing Attic prose and translating it at sight, the Protagoras and Apology of PLATO, the oration of DEMOSTHENES On the Crown and that of Æschines Against Crest-PHON, together with selections from LYSIAS, HERODOTUS, and HOMER. In mathematics the prescribed course comprises a year of solid geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, If this work is carefully done, we do not hesitate to say that a girl graduate of Vassar is probably a better scholar in these three capital departments than the average Oxonian who takes merely a pass degree. Nor should we overlook the fact that a young woman who offers both Greek and Latin on entering college, and then finds herself compelled to pursue those studies during the freshman and sophomore years, is not unlikely to elect them during the remainder of her course, and thus acquire a really valuable introduction to the knowledge of the classical literatures.

Although Vassar College is only about thirty years old, it already offers much more pecuniary help to studious but indigent young women than is generally supposed. There are, for instance, seven graduate scholarships which are open to members of the senior class and entitle the holder to board and tuition for one year. Conspicuous among the endowments for the assistance of undergraduates are two funds amounting, in the aggregate, to \$100,000, the income of which is divided among meritorious students, a preference being given, so far as half of them are concerned, to residents of Poughkeepsie. There are four other special funds and fifteen scholarships, the disposition of most of them being subject to certain restrictions; and there is a College Aid Fund and a Vassar Students' Aid Society, which render help, the former in the shape of gifts, the latter in the form of loans. We should mention finally that there are several prizes of considerable value offered annually as incentives to excellence in particular departments.

The Makers of Books.

"Does the literary business pay?" is a question asked by an English literary man, JOHN A. SYMONDS. It pays about as well as most other kinds of business. A fair proportion of the authors of this country, as of other countries, make money from their books. We do not hesitate to affirm that, since the dawn of American literature in the early part of this century, the books of two or three thousands of our authors have paid. and that is a pretty good share of the whole number of American authors. We know of a hundred, and we think there must be five hundred, living authors in this country, who have got good returns from their literary labors. We could name a lot of them, but some of them would not like us to do so. and others of them would be too much flattered if we did so. Any one who desires information on the subject may ask the leading New York publishers, some of whom pay out many tens of thousands of dollars every year to the holders of copyright.

There are plenty of authors who fall, as there are also plenty of builders, grocers, lawyers, manufacturers, brokers, and politicians. A large proportion of men who go into business of any kind are unsuccessful, and a good many of them fall into bankruptcy.

Mr. SYMONDS tells of the small returns he has received from one of his own books. He spent eleven years in the writing of it, and has got only \$5,500, or at the rate of \$500 a year for the work, from which must be deducted his expenses for indispensable material, \$250 a year, just half of his receipts. This is certainly poor pay for a meritorious treatise in several volumes; but Mr. YMONDS must know plenty of other Engl authors who can give him vastly better reports of their incomes from their books, rich and rosy reports. He must also have business acquaintances who have steadily lost money by the sale of goods, both dry and wet.

It is to be remembered that glory and fame are often the best reward of meritorious authorship. Who would not rather have JOHN MILTON'S three centuries of renown than the £5 which he got for "Paradiss Lost " ?

Instructions with a String to Them. The orders just given to Rear Admiral BEARDSLEE, commanding the Pacific station, direct him to send to sea as soon as

practicable the vessels of his command that have been so long hanging about Mare Island. But at the same time these orders direct that the vessels shall be kept where they can be easily reached by telegraphic communication. These are instructions with a string to

them. The Admiral has perfect liberty in the disposal of his fleet, only he must not have them out of reach by wire. That is another way of telling him that he must not send one of his vessels to Honolulu, which has no cable communication. He may scatter his ships along the coast, up and down, but he must not send them to Hawaii or Samoa, where they are needed. What shall be said of the persistent with-

holding of vessels from these places, under such circumstances, and with nothing elsewhere calling for their presence or services ?

When Mr. W. C. WHITNEY was Secretary of the Navy, he wrote a letter to a member of the House Naval Committee, declaring that "it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a fleet of auxiliary merchant ships, previously prepared with necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war." England has long recognized the need and

economy of such a policy, and a British service journal, the Narol and Military Record, recently announced that there are now fifty-three merchant steamships which the Admiralty may equip, at its option, as armed cruisers. Of this number eleven receive annual subsidies A similar recognition of the value of the mer-

hant marine as an auxiliary reserve for the regular navy is found among other nations, ofon combined with provisions for the encouragement of shiphuilding. But in this country some people seem to be bent on the opposite policy, which is that of breaking up American shipyards, and compelling us to rely on foreign lands for the vessels of our merchant marine.

We cannot suppose that war will follow he long negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala over the boundary question. When two Governments argue with each other for a year upon any subject of dispute, they are pretty sure to find some way of settling it without a fight, ust as two men, in like case, would pretty surely find a way. There was danger last year when both Mexico and Guatemala hurried their troops to the frontier, each of them defying the other ach declaring that it would hold the territory been fired by some hot-blooded soldier is

would probably have been followed by another se Spanish-American wars with which the world is familiar. But as soon as the President. of Guatemala seut a Commissioner to Mexico, and the Mexican President received him with effusion, the worst of the danger was over. The two parties have been negotiating for a long time, each of them talking rather loudly sometimes, without ever getting tired of the nego tiations. That is a good sign of peace between the two republics. It looks as though Mexico

would hold the territory, Guatemala being the

Most of the letters of application I get are from men who have been Republicans for twenty-five years. There have only been five or six letters from bemocrats.—Mayor STRONO.

weaker of the disputants in conference,

The statement is interesting but defective How about Mugwumps? How about Goo-goos

The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT is the Legis lature. The selection of a Chairman of the Re publican County Committee next Thursday will determine whether Mr. PLATE is also the city of New York. It would seem as if great tribulations were in store for Mayor STRONG, tribulations here and tribulations at Albany. Yet be is a man of no yielding temper, and he has made a programme to which he means to stick. Will Mr. PLATT be able to control this resolute person, whose resolution is liable to be made ferocious by the gout at any time? Mr. PLATT has conquered most Republicans, and he has the instinct and the nabit of victory, but can be do anything with this man STRONG? STRONG seems to be full of not too dormant pugnacity. and he has ideas of his own. Mr. PLATF is as smooth as the smoothest, and the wheels of his machine revolve happily to the caresses of the finest oil, but if Col. STRONG refuses to submit himself to the smoothness and keeps away from the machinery, what is to be done?

Mr. PLATT controls most New York Republicans, but Col. STRONG seems to be out of his reach; and yet too much should not be expected of beginners, and Col. STRONG's rigid civio virtues may relax before the end of '97.

Judges Qualifying in Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Interesting story of Judge Albert Haight's self-promotion to fitness for judicial office, as told in your Jamestown despatch, recalls the experience of a Kansas county two or three years ago, where the Populists, in making out their county ticket, nominated a successful farmer for County Judge. The farmer took the matter seriously, and so soon as he was nominated he began reading up law. To everybody's surprise, excepting possibly his own, he was chosen.

At once a question arose whether the elected officer, not being a lawyer, could hold a judicial position. There was nothing in the Kansas Con stitution limiting the judicial office to those admitted to the bar. At last a decision of the United States Supreme Court was found, made early in the history of our Government. There

United States Supreme Court was found, made early in the history of our Government. There it was decided that the will of the people, as shown by the votes, being the basis of our Government, any man who was elected to an office must be presumed to have the qualifications fitting him for its duties. That is the American application of the English maxim, "The King can do no wrong." If, after trial, an official is found incompetent, he may be removed by impeachment for incompetency. He cannot be presumed to be unfit for a place to which the people have elected him.

What Judge Haight has been doing in fitting himself for better performance of high judicial duties is only what every Judge of our higher courts is always working at. There is no position in the world so well fitted to develop vigor of intellect as is found in the higher courts, where opposing principles of law are presented by the ablest lawyers, while the Judges are required to decide which is right. He must be a poor stick, indeed, who does not make progress in such a school. It is the fact that all the members of the United States Supreme Court become broader minded while they hold their position. Some who were not at first fitted for their duties grow and make themselves equal to them. The most distinguished members of the Supreme Court are those who have served the longest. Their opinions in lator years receive a deference, and are entitled to receive it, which was not deserved by them when they first came to the bench.

BOSTON, Jan. 12. Boston, Jan. 12.

Cases of Bifurcation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Concerning the geographical use of the term bifurcation, which has several times been the subject of correspondence in the columns of THE SUN, it might be well to understand what is implied by the word. The derivation of the word would undoubtedly lead one to believe that at some point in its course a stream has divided itself nto two parts, each occupying a drainage territory of its own. In rare instances, river deltas excepted, such cases have occurred, but the bifurcation i emporary, and in a very short time one of the divi sions always captures the other and completely ab sorbs it. The Hoang River furnished a notable exar ple of this conduct when, in 1852, it broke from its channel near Kai Fong. For a time it discharged its pie of this conduct when, in 1852, it broke from its channel near Kai Pong. For a time it discharged its flood both through the Yang-tse delta and into the Pa-chi-ii. The latter branch soon captured the entire volume of water, and extend soon captured the entire volume of water, and extend soon captured the entire volume of water, and extend soon captured the minor of water in the ordinary examples bifunction involves no such process. The basin of Cassiquiare River, for lastance, is topographically a level trough the water in which flows out of both ends. The axis of the stream, or swale, rather, is level; the water that accumulates flows, some of it into the Orinoco, some into the Rio Negro. Two-ocean Pond in the Yellowstone Park is another similar instance. When the pond overflows it breaks at two or more points of its rim. The pass in which the pond is situated is level, and so the water flows in two directions, some reaching the Pacific Ocean, some the Guif of Mexico. The Aips, the Pyrences, and the plateaus of Tibet all furnish numerous examples of similar nature.

It may be interred from this that the term bifurcation is not wisely chosen. Such an inference is correct. True bifurcation is of exceedingly rare occurrence, and of sphemoral existence. The common use in geography simply indicates a double (or multiple) during the continuation would flow off active or meing able to hold experiment, moreover, is an exact parallel of all the well-known examples of bifurcation.

I do not desire, however, to defend the definitions of geographical terms in the standard dictionaries; in many instances these are villainously bad. J. W. R. MOUNT VERSON, Jan. 12.

The Just Sentiments of a Massachusette

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR: We often read of aids to matrimony and of such citibs as the Bachelors' Benedit Club, the funds of which are devoted to pro-viding a wedding portion as an inducement to a young woman to enter the ranks of matrimony.

There are many who entertain the belief that a young woman is reluctant to leave her home for one in which she must sacrifice luxury and social ad-While this may be true in, let us hope, rare cases, do

not the majority of women consult the heart alone in considering this question? The question of matrimony is controlled by the heart, and not by such considerations as many would lead us to believe. ad us to believe.

A true-hearted woman would not hesitate to leave
the and friends to marry the man who loves he
id is worthy of her. And would she not find he
ighest pleasure in adding her husband to establish a
time, happy in being his helpmest?
Not all women shrink from the responsibilities of
e and care not who bears its burdens so long as they
consolve a refree.

life and care not wno over the medical themselves are free.

Love, which emobiles and dignifies every one to whom it comes, is the power which makes the home, the it in the humblest or the highest walks of life, without love there can be no home worthy of its

Menovolence Strangely Misunderstood, From the Adams Freeman.

The good natured sallies of Tuz Sun seem to worr; the Springfield Republican, and it hints that jealousy prompts the attacks. Pray what is there in the Repub scan that would cause the first American journal to be icalous? If the Republican was capable of taking u the gauntiet and carrying on a merry war with sallies of satire and sarcasm, and gave Tue first back princi pal and interest in its own coin, there would be grounds for a suspicion of jealousy; but to suik, cal names, and hint at judiousy will not serve as a reply to good nature. We have an idea the Republican does not care to supplant Col. Abe Slupaky, Dink Botts, and others in the estimation of THE SUS

A New Use for the Smithsonian Institution From Kate Field's Washington.

A short time ago a young woman of fashion in Vashington went to one of the taxiderminia of the Smithsonian institution and wanted a favor. She had with her a bright canary bird, alive and chirruping: and she very much desired the taxiglermist to kill and staff the bird for her. She went on to say that this had "hunted all over the city for a bird of just this shade," breauss she wanted the plumage to match in facer in refusing to allow about to follow the arear for the purpose of reporting its operations. nament for her person.

The Culminating Atrocity of Class Legisla-

From the Adams Freeman. In view of the Administration's income tax, was not the Chicago platform prophetic when it spoke of the "culminating atrocity of class legislation"?

The Mayor's House of Refuge.

Major William L. Strong of New York city has pur and five acres of land on lioyt's laland from B

JACOB, OR THE ANGELY

Benetar Aratust National Committeeman Hastings Holds the Key of the Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13,-During a critical seried in the Johnson Administration the eyes of the nation were upon the State of Delaware. If Delaware did her duty, the country was safe. Po-day the eyes of the nation are upon Philalelphia, watching to see whether in the wrestling contest Jacob or the Angel will be the victor. It is a wrestling match of great importance, for to the victor will belong great spoils. If Senator Quay tosses the Republican National mitteeman Martin, it may make Gov. Hastings the next President of the United States, and Cameron Secretary of the Treasury; while if Martin floors Quay, Peter A. B. Widener would be Pennsylvania's choice for Secretary of the reasury, and David Martin would be our next

nited States Senator It is claimed that David Martin, who until a week ago seemed supreme in his power to sway the political affairs of Philadelphia, had pledged imself to Senator Penrose for Mayor of the city: that from time to time he contributed most liberally to the Penrose campaign fund, and with Senator Quay, Senator Penrose, and Magistrate Durham conducted the Penrose canrass until within twenty-four hours of the meeting of the Convention, when he sidetracked enrose and landed Mr. Chas. F. Warwick an easy winner for the nomination for Mayor.

The history of this Quay-Martin fight to the death is this: At the time of Harrison's inauguration David Martin held an insignificant office in Philadelphia. His salary was \$3,000 a year. The total of his worldly possessions did not exceed \$5,000. Mr. Martin himself fixed it at that valuation. One month after Harrison be-

year. The total of his worldly possessions did not exceed \$5,000. Mr. Martin himself fixed it at that valuation. One month after Harrison became President, Senator Quay had Mr. Martin appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philadelphia district.

At that time James McManes, William R. Leeds, and David H. Lane exercised almost supreme political power in Philadelphia. Martin undertook to overthrow them by forming a combine of three active intelligent and influential Republicans from each ward in the city. He succeeded beyond even his wildest expectations, and in the first contest with McManes, Leeds, and Lane he nominated his candidate, Capt. John Taylor, for Tax Receiver, by a vote of \$12 to 10 cast for Henry Clay, the candidate of \$12 to 10 cast for Henry Clay, the candidate of \$12 to 10 cast for Henry Clay, the candidate of \$12 to 10 cast for Henry Clay, the candidate of McManes, Leeds, and Lane.

The election of Tax Receiver Taylor gave Martin 250 appeintments to well-paying offices, all of which were equally and fairly apportioned to the members of his new combine, and from that day to this Martin has made all appointments that he could control upon the same fair and equitable principle, in consequence of which he is strongly entrenched in power.

"Can Martin be dethroned as easily as he dethroned McManes?" is the question of the hour. He cannot, because the conditions are radically different. It was the rule of the McManes-Leeds-Lane dynasty to make appointments for personal considerations, regardless of political conditions or system; hence their following was never a cohesive and systematized one like Dave Martin's.

Then, again, immediately upon Martin's assuming command of the Quay forces in Philadelphia, six years ago, the Cleveland Administration had just been superseded by a Republican for Federal offices, from Customs Collector at \$8,000 a year to cuspidor cleaners in the Post Office at \$800 per annum, all enlisted under the Quay-Martin banner.

Today there are no Federal offices within would remove to Colorado, but until he is re-moved from the highway, a good many people will stand by him.

The Nevada Trophy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The Seventh Infantry eems to have renewed its cinch on the Nevada Trophy, the coveted token of company superiority in the general figure of merit in target practice. It is a little odd that at the first year's competition the prize was won by an artillery organization, Battery K, Third Artillery. The wo following years it was secured by Company B. Twenty-first Infantry. Then a colored company won it, K of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The next two years it went to Company D. Third. Infantry, and afterward returned to the Twenty-first, with the successful work of Company F. Than came three straight victories for Company H, Seventh Infantry, which, under the rules of some contests, would have made it Thereupon followed two successive triumphs for Company G. Seventh Infantry. In 1893 came a novelty in the shape of a cavairy victory, won by Troop K. Fifth Cavairy. But now, as recently published orders have announced, the trophy for 1894 goes again to Company G.

Seventh Regiment, thus making a field victories with Company H of that regiment.

It appears, therefore, that six out of fourteen annual victories have gone to one regiment in the army, and tea out of the fourteen have been won by four companies out of the hundreds in the service. Only six regiments have been needed to win all the fourteen victories. It is natural that two or three successive victories should be credited to one company, since its good marksmen may continue in it through an enlistment, or reënlist. But behind that is the question as to the means by which the success is brought about.

Greeial Architecture in Their Midst.

From the Cleveland Press.
In a communication to one of our esteemed comtemporaries, a New York lady, who has been in Cleve-land, studying art as she is, furnishes the following apturous description of a south side gallery;

When I go back to New York I shall have only to close my eyes to recall with all the fresh keen pleasure my first impressions of the beautiful piece of Grecial architecture reared in your midst by Mr. C. P. Olney; a most delightful surprise in an American city. It greets you with its yellow walls and white columns ke a flash out of old Athens."

We want to ask the smart Alexanders of New York if there is one among them who can boast that he has a "beautiful piece of Grecial architecture reared in his midst"? If there is, let us have his name and like wise an account of the structure. At this writing, however, we are quite sure that Cleveland possesses the only person now living with a beautiful piece of Grecial architecture in his midst.

The Decline of the Dance in Hawatt. From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

In looking over the polished floors of the Kamehasehs School for Girls one almost wishes that its founders had directed that dancing should be taught and practised upon them by the student girls. It cer-tainly was a narrow and superficial view of the native life which held that these childlike people who did not have story books and couldn't go wild over the obl Catechism should have been deprived of one of their chief sources of amusement. Though the could have been greatly modified and made respectable. The early teachers not only deprived themselves of amusements from the dictates of conscience, but they falled to provide the natives with any. It was the result of the Puritan inheritance which quickly gives way when the Puritan stock gets out into the world.

Mr. Stearns of Chicopee. From the Adams Freeman

Of the many anecdotes related of the late George M. Stearns the following is one of the best. During a recent Vermont State campaign the witty Chicopes lawyer received this telegram from a prominent Demo crat in Montpeller. "Will you address the Democracy of Vermont at this place?" His characteristic reply was: "To sove car face, send the bemocracy of Vermont to my back yard and I'll address them there."

From the depute 25mt. It is a newspaper that lives by sensetion and gime

solely at pandering to the mortal appetites of its readers. Its correspondent in the Past may be every-thing that a screependent englit to be but the more fact of his association with such a journal as the World would, we think, justify mor communding of-

The Gentler Sea. He I have severed persons take off their hate in the

Distriction this eventure. She-Of the gentler sexy H .- Yes. They were men.

Figits-I go to the restaurant for in

A Domestic Man

Flatte Whenever my wife is sick and we have no took Latvoys get breakfast. Streete I didn't know you could soon.

Fights-No more can b Streets. Then how the mischief to you got a break-

MODERN WAR PEASETS

New Ships of Italy, Russia, Holland, Aus. trin, Spain, Sweden, and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Mention has been made of the latest war ships of England, France, and Germany, as described in the just issued publication of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Hardly less interest attaches to those of Russia and Italy, and perhaps especially to the former, from the fact that American armor is to be put

on two of them.
Russia's naval budget for 1894-05 was \$11. 158,565, of which \$8,384,164 was to be for punstruction, work being continued on seven armored vessels. The new vessels provided for included two battle ships of the Sessel Veliat type, one built at the new Admiralty works, St. Petersburg, and the other called the Rote islaw, at the Nikolaieff Navy Yard. This type, as shown by the Sessoi Veliki, immehed last summer, has a length of 34414 feet, a beam of as feet 10 inches, and a displacement of 8,800 tons. Engines of 8,000 horse power give 1656 knots under forced draught, and the bunker capacity of 800 tons yields a radius of 2,000 miles at 10 knots. The armor is 15.7 inches thick on fourfifths of the length and 11.8 inches on the lest, with a broad and complete 5-fach belt for the casemates. The armor is also 10.2 inches on the after turret and 11.8 on the forward and on the transverse bulkheads. Four 11.8-inch guts in the turrets, six 5.0-inch in the central case. mate, twenty smaller pieces, and six torpedo tubes make up the armament. The vessels have a high freeboard; the complement is 32 officers and 550 men.

Another new vessel provided for is the coast defender Grand Admiral Apraxine, of the Ad miral Oushakoff type. This latter, launched over a year ago, is built of domestic steel, the armor coming from Kelpine and Aboukeff. She is of 4,126 tons displacement, and her engines and boilers, built by Maudslay & Field, in England, are to give 5,000 horse power and 16 knots with natural draught. Her water-line belt, 176 feet long has 10-inch armor, and her barbettes 8-inch. Four 10-inch guns are in these har. bettes, and four 4.7-inch, twenty-four smaller places, and four torpedo tubes complete the armament.

But more striking is a new armored craiser of the Rurik type, the third of that class, which is has been said, will displace 14,500 tons, driven by triple screws of 15,000 horse power, and making 19 knots. She will be well armored and

has been said, will displace 14,500 tons, driven by triple screws of 15,000 horse power, and making 19 knots. She will be well armored and armed. The Rurik has a belt tapering from 10 to 5 inches in thickness, and carries four Sinch, sixteen 6-inch, and six 4.7-linch guns in her main battery, with many smaller pieces and five torpedo tubes.

Work has also gone on upon the Tri Sviatitella, or Three Sainta. This fine battle ship of 10,000 tons, designed for sixteen knots, with coal capacity of 1,000 tons, is noteworthy as having nickel-steel turrets sixteen inches with five inches of nickel-steel armor on her casemates. She carries four 12-fach, eight 6-inch, and for 4.7-inch guns, besides fifty-four smaller pieces and six torpedo tubes. She is quite international in structure, as her general model is the British Trafaigar, with her main engines and boilers built by Humphreys, Tennant & Co. London; other machinery in St. Petersburg; the guns both Russian and Canet; the armor by Vickers Sons & Co., England, and the Creusoi and St. Chamond works in France.

The Petropaviovsk and Sebastopol are the two vessels on which the Bethlehem Iron Company has contracts. The coast defender Admiral Sanjavin and the armored cruiser Rossia are vessels upon which work has been going on. Two torpedo vessels of the Vsadnik type, two transports to be used at Revel, a steamer of 5,557 tons for the Biack Sea, and a royal yacht or despatch vessel, the two latter ordered in Copenhagen, are also among the new vessels.

The Vsadnik and her sister ships are of a class of torpedo vessels to which Russia has given much attention, some of them making 22,4 knots. In the naval budget already referred to provision is made for eight new torpedo boats. A statement made some mouths ago ascribed to Russia 159 torpedo boats, some of them making as much as 25 knots.

Italy, though forced to economize, gave but a little less than \$18,503,000 for her naval budget for the current year eding June 30 next, which was a decrease of nearly \$1,554,000, yet allo

der construction at Genoa and Leghorn are the Ginseppe Garibaldi and Varese, of the Carlo Ginseppe Garibaldi and Varese, of the Carlo Alberto type aiready referred to having a displacement of 6,840 tons.

Austria provided only \$5,240,625 for her entire navy for the current year, which allowed little for construction. However, the battle ship Custozza was refitted and payments made on three coast defeuders, none of which will be completed for some time. They are of about 5,500 tons displacement, with engines of 85 horse power and about 1744 knots, costing about \$1,470,000 apiece, exclusive of armament. This latter includes four 9.4-inch guns in pairs in barbettes, and six 0-inch in the

horse power and about 17% knots, costing about \$1.470,000 apiece, exclusive of armament. This latter includes four 9.4-inch guns in pairs in barbettes, and six 6-inch in the superstructure between them.

Spain seems to have slackened a little in naval preparation. During the past year, three for pedo vessels of the modified Filipinas type have been building at Ferrol, with a displacement of 850 tons and a speed of 20 knots, it is also said that Spain's future programme includes many small gunboats, some of them intended for service on the Cuban coast.

Holland has shown considerable activity in naval construction of late, and out of her budget of \$6,278,980 for the current year, \$2,363,302 was for construction. The naval budget for the Dutch East India colonies appropriated \$3,182,520, of which \$1,169,173 was for the expenses of the mother country. An accompanying statement showed the naval force of the colonies to 25 vessels and 3,794 men, 2,783 being Europeans. This included four auxiliary vessels, with 1,416 men. Only one new gunboak was provided for, but work was continued upon the three new coast defenders, the Piet Hein, the Evertsen, and the Kortenser, all named after famous Admirals. Their displacement is 3,400 tons, their speed 16 knots, their belt armor 5.9 inches, and their barbette armor 9.45, while the battery consists of three \$27.41nch and two 5.9-inch guns, with six 2,95-inch and itwo 5.9-inch guns, with six 2,95-inch and six 1.45-inch and three torpedo tubes.

Sweden's estimates for the present year were \$2,621,370, of which about one-fourth was for new construction. She is devoting herself largely to coast defenders. Three are to be of the Thule class. The Fibule is of 3,165 tons and 16 knots. The payments for these three are to be spread over the years to 1895. One such vessel provided for in the estimates of the previous year is of 3,403 tons and 15 knots, with two 9.8-inch guns in turrets and four 4.7-inch in broaditive years. Norway launched two torpedo boats at Christiania last year. Denm

From the Cincinnuti Tribune

Spainoffello, O., Jan, 10.—Andrew Shepherd of Jackson street is under arrest, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but 6b other more serious charge may land him in the penticuliary. He will probably be held and tried under what is known as the masher law. According to statements made to this McKenna, shepherd, who has a wife and fold the highest arranged to stope with Litzle licent, shiften, arranged to stope with Litzle licent, spill of twenty. The girl's meanage in settles on the wrong train prevented the carrying out of the plans made, after which she learned that Shepherd was a married man. She that the forced have anything to do with him, she seleges that he represented himself to be a single man, and if this can be proved by will go to be penlicentlary. Miss Dean is the divorced wife of Charles Reprogle of Dayton.

The Final Preposition.

The tenemer of a Pennsylvania school was instructing his class in the use of the preposition.

"You may take if as a rule" he said in conclusion. "that a preposition is a bad word to end a sent-not Then the emolars gazed at each other in allence.

A Bad Break. "By Jove" exclaimed the organist, after the mut-

sings of the subbon every to the rich whome, "do) is know what find tooling ?" "Well, I was thinking about something else, and

when the bride came down the amig, I m a goat of I

didn't play 'Hall to the Chief.'